

NOW PUBLISHING

THE
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BY

SIR W. J. HOOKER, K.H., L.L.D., F.R.A., & L.S.

VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE LINNEAN SOCIETY, AND DIRECTOR OF THE
ROYAL BOTANICAL GARDENS OF KEW.

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NOTES
ON THE BOTANY
OF
THE ANTARCTIC VOYAGE,

CONDUCTED BY

CAPTAIN JAMES CLARK ROSS, R.N. F.R.S. &c. &c. &c.

IN HER MAJESTY'S DISCOVERY SHIPS

EREBUS AND TERROR;

WITH OBSERVATIONS ON

THE TUSSAC GRASS

OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.

BY

SIR W. J. HOOKER, K.H. L.L.D. F.R.A. & L.S.

DIRECTOR OF THE ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS OF KEW.

ICONES PLANTARUM.

VOL. II. NEW SERIES,

OR VOL. VI. OF THE ENTIRE WORK.



Euphorbia scabra

No. 944.

LIATRIS SCARIOSA.

Class.

SYNGENESIA

Order.

ÆQUALIS

Native of North America, growing in mountain meadows from Virginia to Carolina, introduced a few years since. It flowers with us in September and October. It requires a little shelter in winter, and may be preserved very well in a cold frame.

The soil should be loam and peat. It may be propagated slowly by cutting the roots, which are tuberous: this operation should be performed in the spring.



Stem and spike of *Phragmites*

No. 949.

PLEUROTHALLIS RACEMIFLORA.

Class.

GYNANDRIA

Order.

MONANDRIA.

.....

This is a native of Jamaica, growing on trees. The stems are numerous, from one to six inches in length, each having one joint, where it ends in an oblong leaf; which is tapering at the base, and rounder at the upper end. At the base of the leaf, from a spathe nearly an inch long, proceeds the flower stem, which is naked for six inches, having several reed-like joints. The raceme is more than six inches in length, containing thirty or forty flowers, all hanging downwards, and of a very delicate form and texture. Our plant bore near twenty flower stems, which were in perfection in the month of September. It requires the stove, and may be increased by separating the roots. It should be planted in soil composed of sawdust, moss, and sand; and the surface covered with moss in a growing state, which seems to suit this curious tribe of plants better than any thing we have yet discovered.



Goodenia tessellata

No. 952.

GOODYERA TESSELATA.

Class.

Order.

GYNANDRIA

MONANDRIA.

.....

A native of the colder parts of North America. We received plants of it from New York and Philadelphia, in 1824, and many of them flowered in August and September. It appears to be the *Helleborine palustris radice repente tesselatis foliis* of Morison, Sect. 12, Tab. 11, No. 10. The leaves are beautifully marked, and remain during the whole of the winter: at this season the plants should be preserved in a cold frame, and in summer ought to be placed in a shady situation. We have found them to succeed very well in small pots planted in rich black peat earth, mixed with a portion of sawdust.



No. 929.

OROBUS HIRSUTUS.

Class.

Order.

DIADELPHIA

DECANDRIA.

.....

A native of Thrace ; it was found also by Sibthorp on Parnassus, Hæmus, and the Sphaciotic mountains of Crete. It has lately been introduced, and is a moderately hardy perennial. The flowers are elegant, and are produced in the beginning of the summer: they are frequently succeeded by ripe seeds, by which it is readily increased. It will thrive in any good soil, either potted or in the border.



Oxylobium cordatolunatum

No. 937.

OXYLOBIUM CORDIFOLIUM.

Class.

Order.

DECANDRIA

MONOGYNIA.

A native of New South Wales, where it was first discovered by Sir Joseph Banks. We raised it from seeds received about the year 1807. It is a pretty little plant; its lively red flowers adorn the greenhouse during the summer months, and are sometimes succeeded by ripe seeds, by which, or by cuttings, it is readily increased. The soil should be sandy peat and loam.



No. 940.

ANEMONE HALLERI.

Class.

Order.

POLYANDRIA

POLYGYNIA.

This plant received its specific name in honour of the illustrious Albert Haller, who found it in the valley of St. Nicholas, in the upper Vallais. It has also been gathered in Dauphiny, in the Piedmontese mountains, and in the eastern Pyrenees. With us it is quite hardy, perennial, and flowers in April. It may be increased by seeds, which should be obtained from its native places, being rarely produced here. It thrives very well in a pot in light loamy soil.



C. glauca L.

No. 942.

CALCEOLARIA RUGOSA.

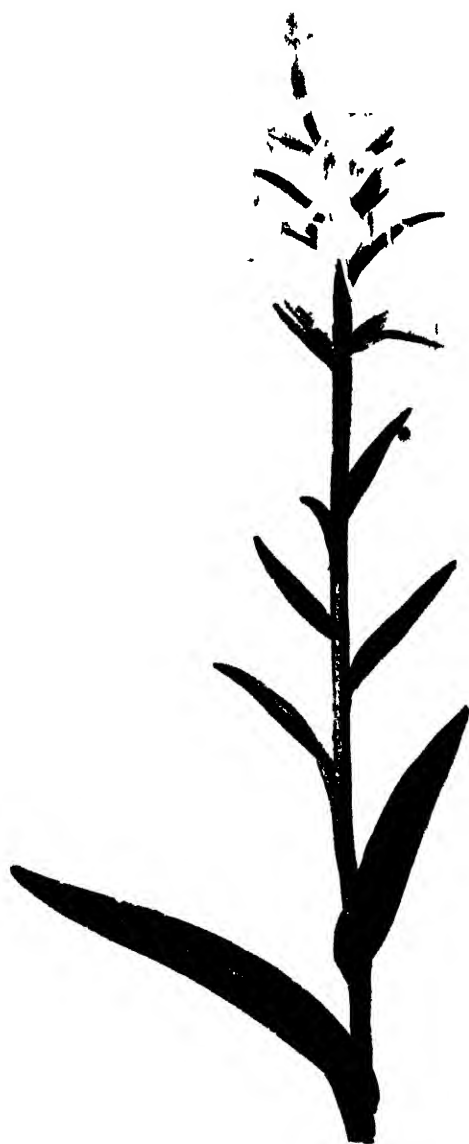
Class.

DIANDRIA

Order.

MONOGYNIA.

A native of Chili, forming one of a very numerous genus, the flowers of which are extremely curious. As far as hitherto known, they appear to be all natives of South America, which may now be expected to yield a rich supply of new plants, for a long time to come. This was introduced by the Horticultural Society, from whom we received our plant. By some, it is called annual, but it rather appears to be shrubby, though probably not very long-lived. It may be increased by seeds, or by cuttings, and should be preserved in an airy greenhouse, and potted in light loam.



Urtica dioica L.

No. 925.

HABENARIA BLEPHARIGLOTTIS.

Class.

Order.

GYNANDRIA

MONANDRIA.

A native of North America, from Canada to Carolina. It is a singularly delicate flower, of the purest white: our plant was received from Philadelphia in the winter, and flowered in the month of July.

Like the rest of this genus it is difficult to cultivate: we have hitherto preserved it in a shady situation, potted in vegetable earth and peat: in the winter it will be needful to shelter it in a cold frame. It can scarcely be expected to admit of propagation in this country.



Baptisia vesicicola

No. 1144.

BAPTISIA VERSICOLOR.

Class.

Order.

DECANDRIA

MONOGYNIA.

This was sent to us by our friend Mr. Carr, of Philadelphia, who received it from the Arkansaw. It is a hardy perennial plant, growing to the height of about two feet, flowering in May, and possesses much beauty.

It flourishes in the full ground, growing in loamy soil, but we have not yet propagated it, nor does it give any appearance of producing seed here.



Euphorbia peccanilla

No. 1145.

EUPHORBIA IPECACUANILÆ.

Class.

DODECANDRIA

Order.

TRICYNIA.

A native of North America. It grows in dry sandy soil, from New Jersey to Carolina. The stem is very short, sometimes buried in the sand. Pursh describes the root as the deepest of any perennial known, and says, he has followed it to the depth of six feet without any appearance of an end.

It requires a little protection in this country, and may be preserved in a frame during the winter, potted in very sandy soil. We have not hitherto increased it.



Eurythra scamoude

No. 1149.

ELICHRYSUM SESAMOIDES.

Class.	Order.
<i>SYNGENESIA</i>	<i>SI PERFLUA.</i>

A native of the Cape of Good Hope. The original variety was introduced many years since; but the present, which is superior in size, has lately been obtained. It may be increased by cuttings, and should be potted in sandy peat soil. It requires the greenhouse, flowering in the month of May. If the blossoms are cut off when fully expanded, they will retain their colour and form for many years, which is the case with the whole of this splendid genus.



No. 1151.

TRIGLOCHIN BULBOSUM.

Class.

Order.

HEXANDRIA

TRIGYNIA.

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, first introduced by Mr. Hilbert, many years since. We lately received it from Mr. Synnet, who brought it from Africa.

It flowers in the spring, and requires the greenhouse, also to be potted in sandy peat earth.



Cynus cernuus

No. 1154.

OXALIS CERNUA.

Class.	Order.
<i>DECANDRIA</i>	<i>PENTAGYNIA</i>

.....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope : it is a fine shewy species, and flowers abundantly in May and June.

It must be preserved in the greenhouse, and increases itself by offsets from the bulbs. After flowering the leaves decay, when the pots should be kept dry till the roots begin to push again, which is December or January. The soil should be sandy peat, with a little loam.



Orobus variegatus.

No. 1168.

OROBUS VARIEGATUS.

Class.

DIADELPHIA

Order.

DECANDRIA.

This has been lately introduced: it is a native of the vicinity of Naples, where it is found in woods.

It is a pretty herbaceous plant, growing from six inches to a foot in height, and flowering in the month of June: with us it is quite hardy. It may be sometimes increased by dividing the root in the spring. The soil should be light loam.



No. 1175.

RELHANIA PUNGENS.

Class.	Order.
<i>SYNGENESIA</i>	<i>SUPERFLUA.</i>

This genus was named by M. L'Heritier, in honour of the Rev. R. Relhan, author of *Flora Cantabrigiensis*. Our present species is a low shrub, from the Cape of Good Hope : its branches are slender and weak : they produce flowers in succession for several months during the summer.

It must be preserved in an airy greenhouse, and will increase by cuttings. It should be potted in sandy loam.



Podolobium stanzophyllum.



Fritillaria gracilis

No. 1178.

EULOPHIA GRACILIS.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	MONANDRIA.

.....

This is a native of Sierra Leone: we received it from the Horticultural Society, whose collector, Mr. G. Don, first sent it to this country in 1822. It grows in the ground, and not on trees, as is the case with so many of this family, and it may be cultivated in a stove with little difficulty. It increases slowly by offsets, and should be potted in sandy peat, mixed with vegetable earth.



Echigraena procumbens

No. 910.

PACHYSANDRA PROCUMBENS

Class.	Order.
<i>MONOECIA</i>	<i>TETRANDRIA.</i>

.....

This is from North America: it grows in shady rocky situations in the Alleghany mountains. The leaves remain during the winter, it being a kind of half shrubby plant. The flowers come out in March and April: they are curious, but not very shewy. The plant is perfectly hardy, and may be kept either in a pot or in the ground, in loam and peat soil. It increases sparingly by dividing its roots.



No. 931.

NEOTTIA SPIRALIS.

Class.	Order.
<i>GYNANDRIA</i>	<i>MONANDRIA</i>

.....

A native of various parts of Europe, in grassy open pastures: Gerarde, who has given a neat figure of it, found it in several places near London, as at Islington, Barn Elms, and upon a common heath, near Stepney. All such places have been so changed since his days, that it would be in vain to seek for this plant now in any of them.

It flowers in September, and the blossoms have an agreeable scent. We have kept it in a pot, in peat and vegetable earth, and placed it in the shade during the summer, which seems to suit it pretty well.



No. 1131.

ERICA NITIDA.

Class.

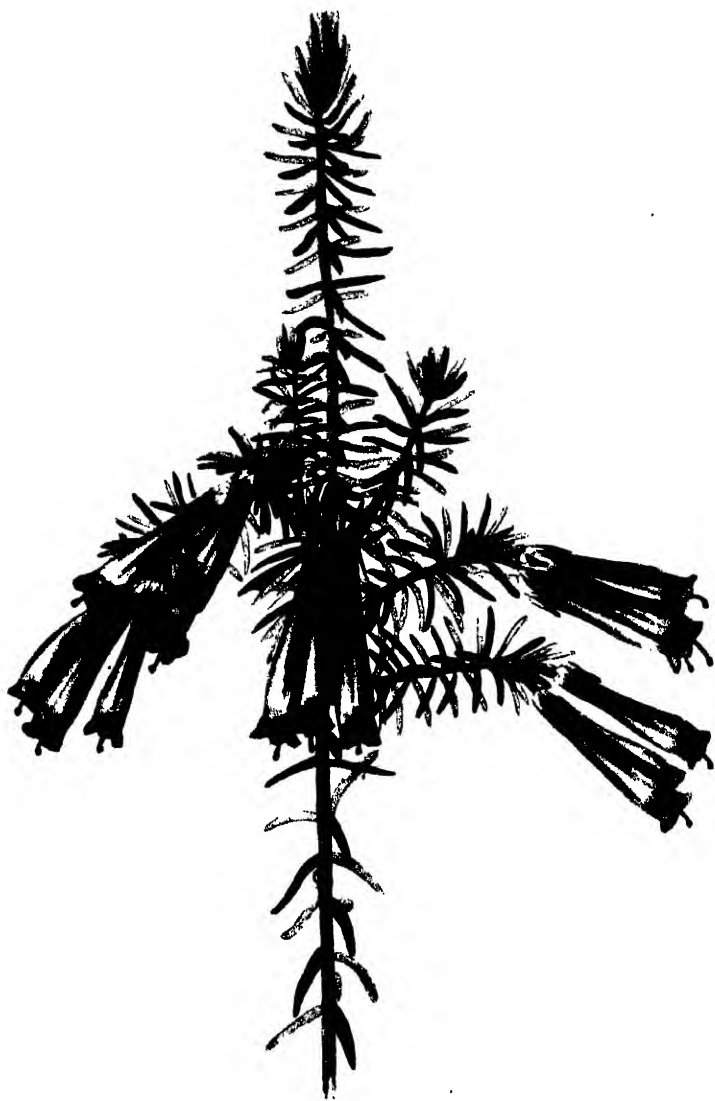
OCTANDRIA

Order.

MONOGYNIA.

This was found in the vicinity of the Cape of Good Hope, and introduced into this country about the year 1800. Its flowers, which usually appear in the commencement of our summer, are exceedingly delicate and beautiful.

It must be preserved in an airy greenhouse, and may be increased by cuttings : the soil should be sandy peat.



Erica hirta.

No. 1116.

ERICA HIRTA.

Class.

OCTANDRIA

Order.

MONOGYNIA.

.....

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, whence it has been introduced a few years since. Its flowers are produced in spring and summer; they are rich in colour, and beautiful in form.

The plant requires the same kind of treatment as the other heaths, keeping it in an airy greenhouse. It should be potted in sandy peat, and may be increased by cuttings.



Erica conica.

No. 1179.

ERICA CONICA.

Class.	Order.
<i>OCTANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA</i>

.....

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope: we raised it in 1822, from seeds received from that inexhaustible repository of beautiful plants. It flowers in the months of April and May, and must be treated as is customary with heaths, preserving it from frost in an airy greenhouse, and potting it in sandy peat earth.



No. 1166.

ERICA RUBIDA.

Class.	Order.
<i>OCTANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

This is a neat little sort, which has lately been introduced from the Cape: it flowers in the beginning of the summer, and is remarkable for the deep red colour of the calyx.

It requires the protection of an airy greenhouse, and may be increased by cuttings. The soil should be sandy peat.



Halesia dipetala

No. 1172.

HALESIA DIPTERA.

Class.	Order.
DODECANDRIA	MONOGYNIA.

This plant, which has long been imperfectly known to botanists, is a native of Georgia. Elliott mentions it as growing ten miles from Savannah, on the Ogeeche road.

With us it is rather tender: we found it succeed best trained to a wall, in a south-east aspect, where it has attained the height of eight feet, and flowers every year plentifully, during the summer. The year 1826 being so very warm, it has perfected its fruit, which has two broad wings opposite, with two intervening mere rudiments. It is scarce, but in time we hope to be able to multiply it: the soil should be fresh loam, with a portion of peat.



Maleia tetrasperma

No. 1173.

HALESIA TETRAPTERA.

Class.

Order.

DODECANDRIA

MONOGYNIA.

.....

This genus was named in honour of Dr. S. Hales, the celebrated author of *Vegetable Staticks*. The present species is a native of Carolina, where it is found growing on the banks of rivers.

It bears our climate very well, and flowers in the month of May. It was first raised in England in 1756, from seeds sent by Dr. Garden to Mr. Ellis.

It cannot well be increased, excepting by seeds, which must be obtained from its native country : they are very hard, and sometimes will remain two years in the ground before they vegetate. The soil should be fresh loam.



No. 973.

EUPHORBIA SALICIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
DODECANDRIA	TRIGYNIA.

.....

This is a native of Hungary: it was introduced about the year 1804. It is a hardy herbaceous plant, growing about a foot in height, and flowering during the summer season.

It will increase by dividing the roots in the spring, and thrives very well either in a pot or in the full ground, in loamy soil.



1. Baya del

Geja lanceolata

No. 938.

GELA LANCEOLATA.

Class.

Order.

OCTANDRIA

MONOGYNIA.

.....

A native of Cochin China, first discovered by Loureiro, and named by him in his Flora of that interesting country. It has been lately introduced into England, and is a handsome branching shrub with fragrant shining leaves, flowering freely at various seasons.

It must be preserved in the stove, and may be increased without difficulty by cuttings. The soil should be a mixture of loam and peat.



Borromia serrulata

No. 997.

BORONIA SERRULATA.

Class.

Order.

OCTANDRIA

MONOGYNIA.

This was first described by Sir James Smith, who has enumerated ten species, all natives of New Holland, of which the present is but the second that has been hitherto introduced. It is an elegant branching plant, flowering most copiously in the spring, and continuing long in beauty. The blossoms are fragrant, though we could not distinguish any resemblance to the scent of the Rose, which Sir James ascribes to them. The leaves are also aromatic,

It requires the greenhouse, to which it promises to become a fine ornament. It may be propagated slowly by cuttings. The soil should be sandy peat.



No. 947.

CYRTANTHUS OBLIQUUS.

Class.

HEXANDRIA

Order.

MONOGYNIA.

A native of the Cape, said to have been first sent to this country by Mr. Masson, in 1774. It is now frequently brought over in collections of bulbs, and is a very shewy plant. It must be kept in the greenhouse, and flowers during the summer months; producing its blossoms more regularly than the greater part of the large African bulbs do in this country.

It should be potted in sandy peat and loam, requiring a rather large pot, with a good supply of water, during the growing season, and little or none at other times.



E. Bagn. del.

Geranium argenteum

No. 948.

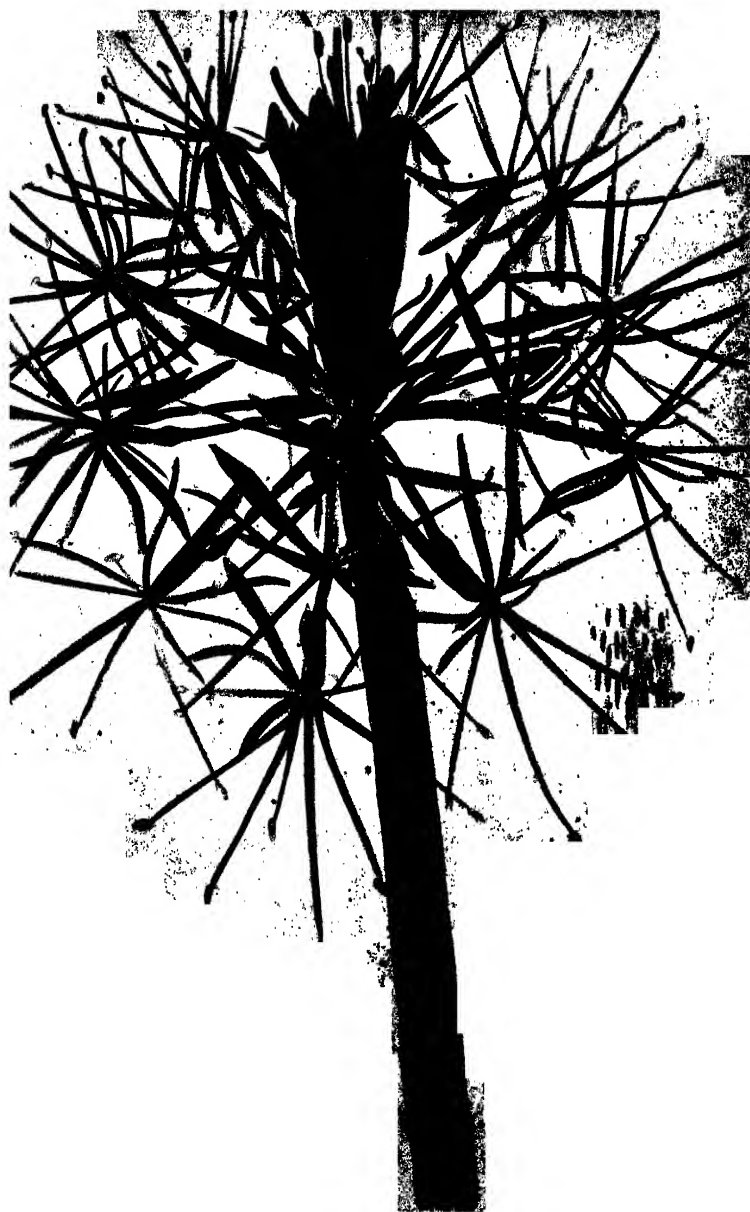
GERANIUM ARGENTEUM.

Class.	Order.
<i>MONADELPHIA</i>	<i>DECANDRIA.</i>

.....

Native of Mount Baldus; also of the South of France, Piedmont, and Carinthia, on mountains. We raised it in 1792, from seeds received from our excellent friend, Baron Von Zois. We have cultivated it since that period, increasing it by seeds, which often ripen here; during the whole of the time, we have never observed the least variation in its flowers or leaves.

It succeeds best in a small pot, in light loam, and is not subject to injury, unless it be from too much wet.



No. 912.

HÆMANTHUS MULTIFLORUS.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	MONOGYNIA.

.....

Native of Sierra Leone. It was introduced into this country in 1783, and is a very elegant plant, flowering at uncertain seasons. Our bulbs were received in 1822, since which time they have been flowering in succession. The stems are from one to two feet high, and the number of flowers on each is in proportion to the size and vigour of the root. They must be kept always in the stove, and rarely produce any increase. The soil should be sandy peat, mixed with light loam.



No. 904.

CONANTHERA BIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
<i>HEXANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

This is a native of Chili, growing on mountains. It was introduced about two years since, by our excellent friend General Paroissien, and flowers with us in June. The blossoms have much the appearance of a *Solanum*, and are very beautiful. The stems are a little less than a foot in height. The leaves are small and narrow; they decay before the flowers expand. The bulbs are the size of a small *Crocus*; they are eaten by the inhabitants. It requires the greenhouse, and seems to increase slowly. The soil should be sandy peat.

There cannot be a doubt of this being the species figured in the *Flora Peruviana*, as it agrees most perfectly. We should suspect the one which our worthy friend Dr. Sims has lately given, to be distinct, it having more leaves, larger petals not reflexed, and wanting the spots.



299.22

Hypoxis scabra

No. 970.

HYPOXIS SCABRA.

Class.

Order.

HEXANDRIA

MONOGYNIA

.....

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, whence we received it in 1823: it flowers during the latter part of summer.

The root is shaggy and large, near two inches in diameter: the leaves are numerous, broad at the base, striate, and tapering to a long slender point: they are very rough at the edges and under the midrib.

The scape is flattened: it is nearly the length of the leaves, and bears three to five flowers, which open successively.

It requires the greenhouse, and thrives in sandy peat soil, but has not yet increased with us.



No. 977.

PANAX ACULEATA.

Class.
POLYGAMIA

Order.
DIOECIA.

.....

A native of China, introduced in 1773 by Dr. Fothergill. It is a straggling shrubby plant, with smooth green leaves and prickly stalks. It flowered with us in the month of January. It is necessary to preserve it in the stove. It may be propagated by cuttings, and should be potted in loam and peat.



No. 918.

CLEMATIS ANGUSTIFOLIA.

Class.

POLYANDRIA

Order.

POLYGYNIA.

This is a herbaceous species: it grows to the height of three feet: the flowers are clear white, large, smooth within, and woolly on the outside. We raised this under the name of lasiantha, from seeds communicated by our highly esteemed friend Dr. Fischer, Director of the new Imperial Botanic Garden of St. Petersburg; an institution which under his able management, and supported by the munificence of the Emperor, bids fair to outvie similar establishments, in far less inhospitable climates. Our plant agrees exactly with the description angustifolia of Decandolle.

It is a native of Siberia round mount Argun, according to Pallas, and beyond the Baikal lake, according to Gmelin.

It is perfectly hardy, and will grow in any good garden soil. It may sometimes be increased by separating the roots, not having yet ripened its seeds in this country.



No. 987.

CLEMATIS CAMPANIFLORA.

Class.	Order.
POLYANDRIA	POLYGYNIA.

A native of Portugal, first described by Brotero, who found it in hedges, by the road from Oporto to Coimbra.

It is a climbing plant, growing to the height of eight feet or more, with many branches, towards the extremities of which the flowers are produced: with us they come out in the latter part of the summer; they are very delicate, of a clear purplish white.

The plant endures our climate very well on a wall, and will sometimes ripen its seeds, by which, or by layers, it may be increased, and flourishes in any garden soil.



No. 905.

CANNA IRIDIFLORA.

Class.	Order.
MONANDRIA	MONOGYNIA.

This superb plant is a native of Peru, and was originally raised from seeds found upon an old dried specimen by Mr. Lambert, who gave it the Horticultural Society, through whose liberality we received it last year. It flowered in the month of May, and is unrivalled in beauty in this Genus. The stem was about six feet in height.

It must be preserved in the stove, and increases by offsets from the root: the soil should be light and rich, and the pot rather large.



No. 933.

FUCHSIA COCCINEA.

Class.

Order.

OCTANDRIA

MONOGYNIA.

.....

Native of Chili. This elegant plant has long been a favourite in most gardens and houses in this country. It was introduced about 1788, and flowers in great profusion during the summer and autumn.

It is of easy culture, and readily increased by cuttings, which has rendered it sufficiently common. It is usually kept in the greenhouse, but in sheltered situations bears the winter very well in the open air. The soil should be light loam.



Fuchsia gracilis

No. 934.

FUCHSLIA GRACILIS.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	MONOGYNIA.

This fine plant has lately been raised from Mexican seeds at the Edinburgh Botanic Garden, from whence, by the kindness of our friend Mr. M'Nab, we received plants of it in August last, one of which has been flowering during the whole of the autumn. It appears to thrive in the greenhouse, and may be increased without difficulty by cuttings. The soil should be rich loam.



No. 988.

PUNICA NANA.

Class.

Order.

ICOSANDRIA

MONOGYNIA.

.....

This is said to be a native of the West Indies; we received some of it from Jamaica, many years since, and have also obtained its seeds from Carolina, but perhaps in neither case was the plant indigenous to those countries. It increases by cuttings, and loves a rich loamy soil. We find it hardy enough to stand our climate against a sunny wall, in the open air, though perhaps it is a safer way to keep it in a greenhouse or conservatory, where it will be a great ornament by its beautiful flowers, a succession of which during the autumnal months render it a very desirable plant. We are not acquainted with its fruit, but flowering so much more freely than the common pomegranate, gives it a decided preference to that. It has indeed been supposed by some to be only a variety of diminutive growth; if so, it probably came originally from the East. The pome-

granate is mentioned very early in the sacred writings, and was probably cultivated in Egypt and Canaan for its fruit as well as flowers.

“The Maker of the world has every where associated agreeableness with utility. He forms all things as perfectly pleasing as if ornament were their only design, and at the same time as exceedingly beneficial as if usefulness was their sole intention. How greatly ought such views to raise our conceptions of the Creator’s infinite kindness towards the human race !”

ASTRAGALUS MONSPESSULANUS.

Class.

DIADELPHIA

Order.

DECANDRIA.

A native of mountains in Switzerland and the South of France. It was introduced into this country in 1776. It is a hardy perennial, of short growth, and in the summer produces beautiful flowers, which are partially concealed by its thick foliage.

We formerly cultivated a white variety of this plant. It is also noticed by Decandolle, in his splendid monograph on this family. It flourishes best in the full ground, in a somewhat dry situation, and can only be increased by seeds, which frequently ripen in this country.



No. 971.

SOLANUM SEAFORTHIANUM.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	MONOGYNIA.

.....

A native of the West Indies or South America; it was introduced in 1804, by the late Lord Seaforth. It is a pretty climbing plant for the hothouse, easily cultivated, and flowering in the autumnal season. It may be increased without difficulty by cuttings. The soil should be rich loam.

VOL. X.





No. 911.

VERONICA TAURICA.

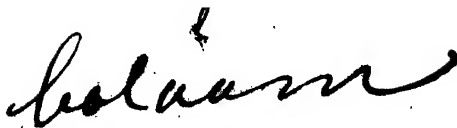
Class. Order.
DIANDRIA MONGYNNIA.

This is a native of Caucasus, lately introduced into this country: it is a dwarf kind, flowering in the months of June and July. It may be increased by separating the roots, should be planted in light loamy soil, and is perfectly hardy.

plant possesses great beauty, and displays much of its Creator's skill. The contemplation of God in His works is instructive and delightful, but it can never lead us to that which His sacred word alone unfolds; it could not have taught us to call Him our Father and our Friend, nor directed us to seek that felicity which consists in His love and devotedness to Him. It was reserved to our benign Saviour Himself to reveal these things clearly, and to bring life and immortality to light. Oh how invaluable then are His sacred oracles! How ought we to prize the words of
spake as never man spake!

VOL. X.

E





Renealmia [illegible]

Ena. H. B. 2

No. 993.

RENEALMIA GRANDIFLORA.

Class.	Order.
<i>MONADELPHIA</i>	<i>TRIANDRIA.</i>

This genus is named by Mr. Brown in honour of P. Renealmus, a Physician at Blois, who published a work on plants in 1611, and was the first author who paid any attention to the number, situation, and properties of the stamens in flowers. The Renealmia of Linnæus has nothing to do with this, being no more than *Alpinia*. Our present plant is a native of New Zealand, and will probably become naturalized to our climate. The leaves are about a foot in length, the flower stems half as long. The blossoms are of the most delicate white; they come out in succession in spring, and usually produce seeds, by which, as also by dividing the roots, it may be increased. The soil should be sandy peat.

No. 995.

HIBISCUS ROSA-SINENSIS—*rubra*.

Class.

Order.

MONADELPHIA

POLYANDRIA.

This, as well as the other varieties of this magnificent plant, is much cultivated in China, and has been introduced many years since into this country. It flowers with proper treatment almost the whole of the year. We have a specimen planted in the ground and trained to the back wall of a stove, which presents a perpetual display of its superb blossoms.

In India, the flowers are used by the natives, to decorate their houses and temples, and some of the Europeans there (not much in proof of their superior taste) call it the shoe plant, and use these beautiful flowers to rub over their dirty shoes instead of blacking.

It is readily increased by cuttings, and flourishes in rich loam with a little peat.

No. 924.

CACTUS SPECIOSISSIMUS.

Class.

ICOSANDRIA

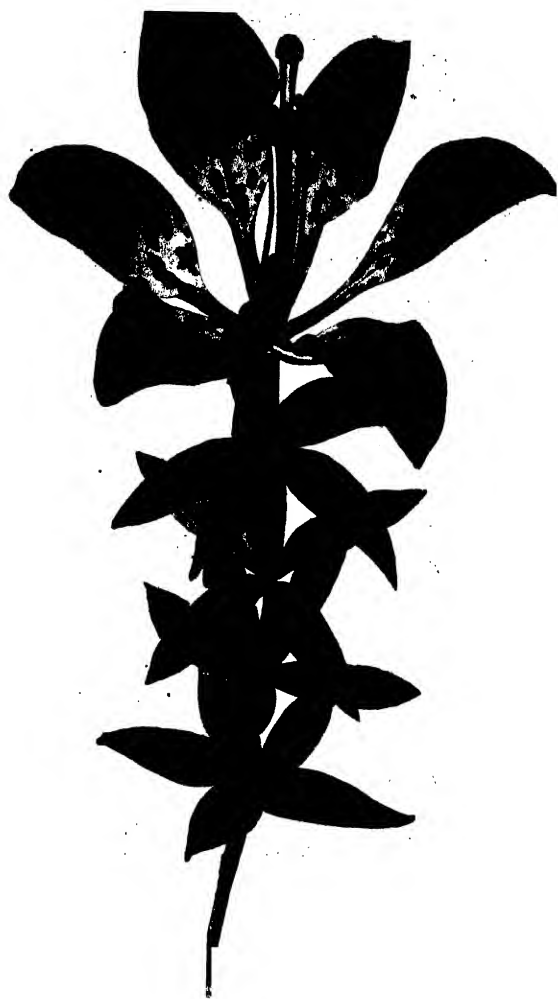
Order.

MONOGYNIA.

This superb plant is a native of Mexico. It was received in 1815 from Paris, having been obtained there from Spain.

The blossoms, which for magnificence are scarcely equalled by any plant at present known, are usually produced in the summer, each lasting three or four days open.

The plant succeeds very well in a warm greenhouse, and should have little water during the winter season. It may be increased without difficulty by cuttings, which should be potted in rich loam, mixed with a small portion of decayed mortar.



No. 976.

LILIUM PHILADELPHICUM.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	MONOGYNIA.

This is from North America : it grows, according to Pursh, in woods and meadows from Canada to Virginia. It was sent by John Bartram to Miller, in 1757, but has always been scarce in this country.

It flowers in July, the stems usually being about two feet in height: the blossoms are very beautiful. It should be planted in sandy peat earth, and increases slowly by offsets separated from the bulb. Being rather delicate, it is best to preserve it in a cold frame in the winter.



Anthericum bloododes

Anthericum bloododes

No. 996.

ANTHERICUM ALOOIDES.

Class.

HEXANDRIA

Order.

MONOGYNIA.

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, long since introduced, having been figured by Dillenius in the Hortus Elthamensis. It is a greenhouse plant, requiring but little room, and no particular care. It flowers during the summer and autumn. It may be increased by offsets, and should be potted in light loam.

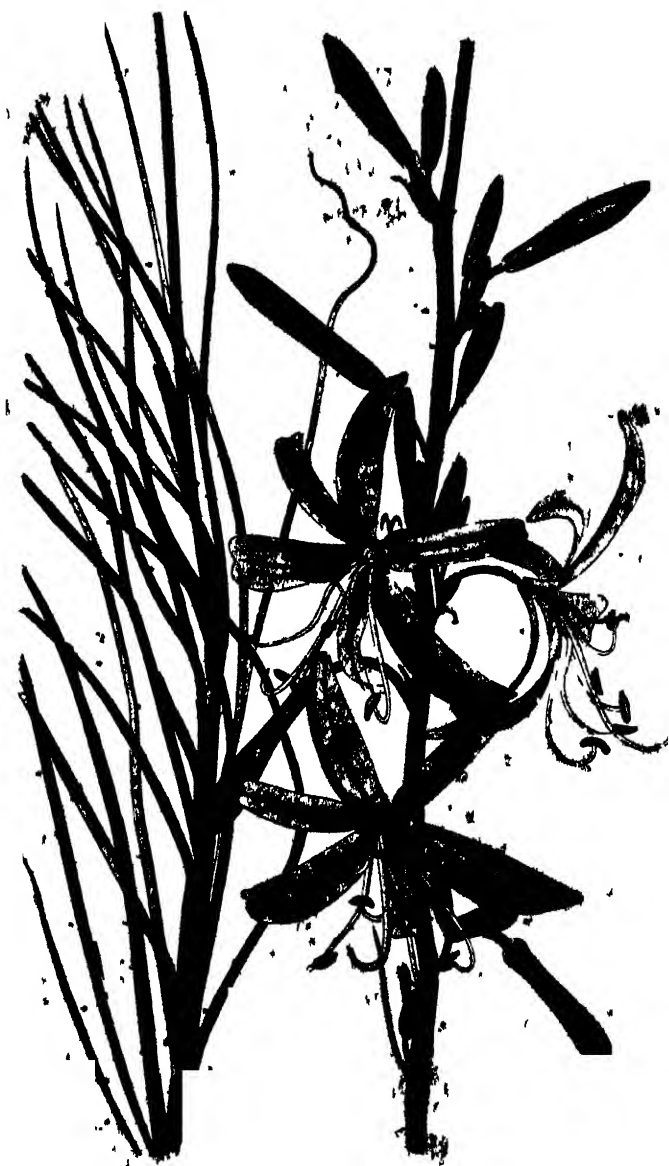


No. 943.

ALLIUM SUBHIRSUTUM.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	MONOGYNIA.

This has been found throughout the south of Europe; also in Barbary, and at the Cape of Good Hope. The bulbs are small; they produce their flowers in May; these are of a pure and dazzling white, and may be considered the most beautiful of this numerous family. It is easily preserved in a pot, with a slight shelter, or in mild winters remains very well out of doors. The soil should be sandy loam. It increases rapidly by offsets.



No. 915.

ASPHODELUS CRETICUS.

Class.

HEXANDRIA

Order.

MONOGYNIA.

A native of the island of Crete. We raised it from seeds received a few years since from our friend Mr. Retberg, of Florence. It is a hardy perennial plant, and flowers in the month of June. The spikes of blossoms will rise to two feet in height, if planted in the ground, but not more than half the size in a pot.

It may be increased by dividing the root, which may be done to advantage in the spring, and will thrive in any good garden soil.



No. 985.

LILIUM LONGIFLORUM.

Class.

HEXANDRIA

Order.

MONOGYNIA.

This is a native of China: it was introduced by the Horticultural Society, of whom we received it. It flowers in the beginning of summer: the stems are a foot and upwards in height, the blossoms large and shewy, and the plant moderately hardy. It may be propagated by offsets and scales of the bulb, and should be planted in a mixture of peat earth and loam.



No. 907.

MAHERNIA INCISA.

Class.	Order.
<i>PENTANDRIA</i>	<i>PENTAGYNIA.</i>

Native of the Cape of Good Hope, introduced in 1792. It is a very pretty little plant, not exceeding six or eight inches in height, and flowering almost perpetually. It thrives best in the greenhouse, where it should remain all the year.

It may be increased by cuttings, and should be potted in light loam.



No. 913.

ARNICA SCORPIOIDES.

Class.	Order.
<i>SYNGENESIA</i>	<i>SUPERFLUA.</i>

This is a native of Switzerland, Savoy, and Dauphiny. It was cultivated by Miller in 1759, and is a hardy herbaceous plant. The roots are twisted together, and are fancied to resemble a scorpion.

It flowers in the beginning of the summer, and may be kept in a small pot in light loam, and increased by separating the roots in the spring.



No. 953.

HYPERICUM CĀNARIENSE.

Class.	Order.
<i>POLYADELPHIA</i>	<i>POLYANDRI</i>

This is a native of the Canary island. It is recorded by Miller to have been cultivated in 1699 by the Duchess of Beaufor. He also says that it grows to six or seven feet in height, but our plants rarely exceed two. The flowers are gay, and come out late in the summer, lasting long. It must be sheltered in the greenhouse during winter, and may be multiplied by cuttings: the soil should be light loam.



No. 954.

KENNEDIA RUBICUNDA.

Class.	Order.
DIADELPHIA	DECANDRIA.

.....

This is a native of New South Wales : it was introduced in 1788, being among the very first articles which were brought from thence. It is a handsome flowering climber of free growth, and not at all tender, requiring only the common greenhouse protection, and thriving best if planted in a border, without a pot.

It flowers abundantly in spring and summer, and increases either by seeds, which often ripen here, or by cuttings. The soil should be loam and peat.



No. 958.

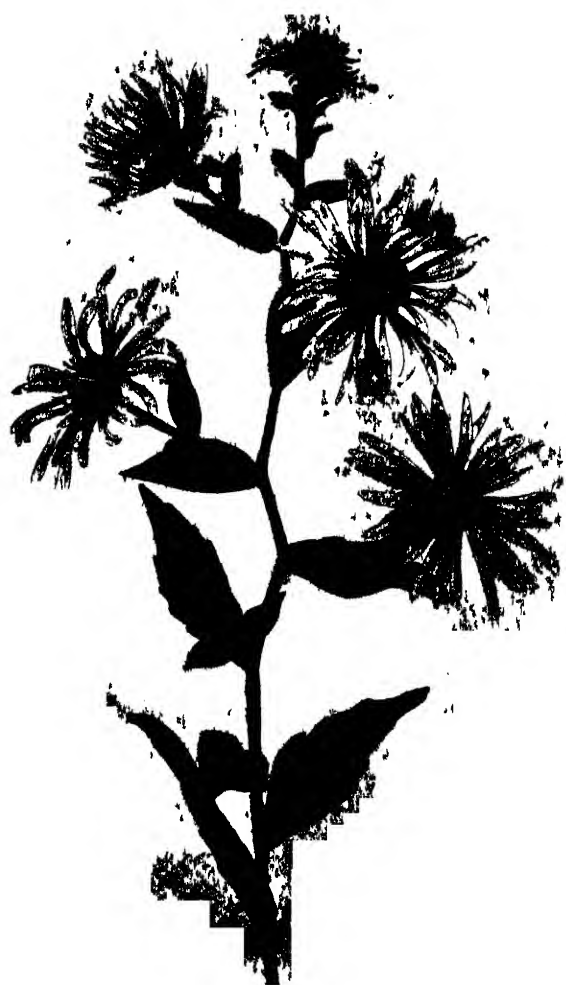
CALANTHE VERATRIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	MONOGYNIA.

.....

Native of Amboyna, and other islands in India. Rumphius, who has given a figure and description of it, by the name of *Flos triplicatus*, vol. vi. p. 115, pl. 52, fig. 2, informs us that it is found, but not plentifully, in mountain woods, particularly where the ground is covered with fallen leaves, growing among ferns in moist black earth, with the roots mostly on the surface. He says it is difficult to keep in gardens.

It has lately been brought to this country, and thrives pretty well in the stove planted in vegetable earth. It increases slowly by dividing the root. Our specimen had a stem nearly three feet high: the flowers were very numerous: they began to open in August, and continued two months: they are of a most pure and delicate white, extremely beautiful.



No. 959.

ASTER BLANDUS.

Class.	Order.
SYNGENESIA	SUPERFLUA.

.....

This is a native of North America: it has been introduced a few years since, and flowers plentifully in September: the blossoms are very shewy. It is herbaceous and quite hardy, easily kept either in a pot or in a border, where it will grow more vigorously. It may be propagated by dividing the root, and will grow in any garden soil.



No. 974.

PULTENÆA STRICTA.

Class.

Order.

DECANDRIA

MONOGYNIA.

.....

A native of Van Diemen's Island, introduced about the year 1812. It grows about two feet high, flowering plentifully in the spring, and may be propagated by cuttings or seeds. The soil should be sandy peat. The blossoms are extremely beautiful, and the plant deserves a place in every greenhouse or conservatory.



No. 975.

TRIZEUXIS FALCATA.

Class.	Order.
<i>GYNANDRIA</i>	<i>MONANDRIA.</i>

This is a native of Trinidad, whence we received it, in 1823, through the kindness of His Excellency Sir Ralph Woodford. It flowers in summer, and must be preserved at all times in the stove, and potted in sawdust, moss, and sand.

Though not a splendid plant, its flowers are exceedingly interesting, especially when viewed through a magnifier. Many, indeed, of the works of the Almighty, are so minute, that our unassisted powers of vision are not able to observe their curious and diversified forms. In such the skill and wisdom of God are displayed, as well as in His larger works, for all things which He has created show forth His power, and invite our grateful admiration.



No. 920.

LACHENALIA BIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
<i>HEXANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

This is a pleasing plant: it is from the Cape of Good Hope, and was introduced several years since, but, as often happens among the African bulbs, has been lost for a considerable time, and lately roots have been sent over anew.

The flowers appear in May: they have a very delicate smell, and continue long in perfection. It increases sparingly by offsets: they should be potted in sandy loam, and must be preserved constantly in the greenhouse. In the beginning of the summer the leaves decay, after which they should be kept without water till autumn, when they begin to come up again.



No. 963.

HIBISCUS ROSA-SINENSIS *variegata.*

Class.

MONADELPHIA

Order.

POLYANDRIA.

This plant has been lately introduced from China, where its numerous varieties are much cultivated. It requires the stove heat, and flowers almost perpetually. It is readily increased by cuttings, which should be potted in loam and peat earth.

Its blossoms are beautiful, and give us another instance of the goodness of our gracious Creator. And “does God not show Himself to all as a Father, in the wonders of His creation, in the wonders of our being, preservation and support? Has He not, in a more especial manner, revealed Himself to us as a Father in the sublime wonders of His word, in the unsearchable riches of Christ, and the perpetual gift of the Holy Spirit? Does He not show Himself our Father, if, when we have done evil, He withholds His chastening hand; if when we have sinned, He still bears with us; if when we are deaf to His call, He repeats it;

if when we delay, He waits for us ; if
when we repent, He pardons us ; if when
we return, He receives us ; if when in
danger, He preserves us from falling ; and
if, when we fall, He raises us ?”



No. 932.

HIBISCUS ROSA-SINENSIS *Lutes.*

Class.

MONADELPHIA

Order.

POLYANDRIA.

.....

The different varieties of this splendid plant are much cultivated for their beauty in India and China: from the latter country our present subject was lately introduced by the Horticultural Society, through which liberal and excellent institution it was communicated to us, and flowered in the month of July, continuing successively till the winter. Like the other kinds, it requires the heat of a moderate stove, to which it will not fail to become a very distinguished ornament.

It may be increased by cuttings, and should be potted in loam and peat earth.



No. 903.

JUSTICIA COCCINEA.

Class.	Order.
DIANDRIA	MONOGYNIA.

.....

This is a native of South America, and was introduced in 1770. We learn from Aublet that it is found in the island of Cayenne, in moist situations near mountain brooks, and that it flowers there in October. With us it bloomed in June. It must be kept constantly in the stove, and may be increased by cuttings easily. The soil should be rich loam. The flowers are very shewy.

“ Every flower, as it flourishes gay in its beauty, and breathes forth the sweetest perfume, invites us to the love and admiration of its Author, since all that is ornamental and noble in His works He has produced for man, and likewise therefore for us. Each bird that sings, each stream that murmurs, excites us to the praise of the Framers of all, or chides our ingratitude !”



No. 991.

ERICA LACTIFLORA.

Class.

Order.

OCTANDRIA

MONOGYNIA.

.....

A native of the Cape, whence it was introduced a few years since : it is a dwarf species, with small slender leaves, and very delicate milk white flowers, which are produced in March and April.

It requires the protection of a well-aired greenhouse, and may be increased by cuttings, which strike root without much difficulty. The soil should be sandy peat.



No. 917.

ERICA VIRIDIFLORA.

Class.

Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

.....

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and has been lately introduced. Its blossoms are produced during the summer months; they are of a singularly bright green colour, and being covered with a glossy varnish, have a very rich and beautiful appearance.

The plant requires the usual protection of an airy greenhouse: it should be potted in sandy peat earth, and may be increased with difficulty by cuttings.



No. 951.

ERICA MAMMOSA *pallida*.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	MONOGYNIA.

.....

This was raised from seeds sent from the Cape of Good Hope about the year 1793. It flowers in the autumnal months, and is a pleasing variety, although not so splendid as the deep red kind. It requires keeping in an airy greenhouse. The soil should be sandy peat, and it is readily propagated by cuttings.



No. 960.

STYRAX LÆVIGATUM.

Class.	Order.
<i>DECANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

A native of Virginia and Carolina, growing in swamps : it was introduced in 1765, and is tolerably hardy. We find it to grow well, nailed to a wall in a sunny aspect, where it reaches the height of seven or eight feet, and flowers very prettily in the latter part of the summer and autumn. Seeds have also been formed, but not matured with us.

It may be increased by layers, or by seeds which must be obtained from its native places of growth. The soil should be peat and loam.



No. 928.

STYRAX OFFICINALE.

Class.	Order.
<i>DECANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

This is the plant which produces the Gum Storax, an article formerly much used in medicine. It is a native of Syria and the Levant, also of Greece, and has been long naturalized in the neighbourhood of Tivoli; it is supposed to have been cultivated by Adrian, at his villa there, and thus became established, as he was known to have introduced many rare plants into his garden.

With us it is rather tender, needing protection in hard frost: it flourishes against a wall, in which situation there is yet remaining a fine specimen in the Chelsea garden, planted seventy or eighty years ago, by Miller.

It flowers in August, and is increased with difficulty by layers, which require two or three years to strike; they may be potted in loam and peat.

No. 1103.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA *fimbriatg.*

Class.

Order.

MONADELPHIA

POLYANDRIA.

.....

There is an uncommon degree of delicacy and beauty in this flower. The original double White Camellia is doubtless a most exquisite plant, which scarcely any thing can surpass; yet the one now before us, from the finely fringed edges of the petals, has a novel character peculiarly its own.

In the foliage it is scarcely, if it all, distinguishable from the double white, and is propagated in the same manner, by grafting upon the single Camellia.

It likewise requires the usual greenhouse protection, and should be potted in light loam.



No. 1104.

BAPTISIA PERFOLIATA.

Class.	Order.
<i>DECANDRIA</i>	<i>MONOGYNIA.</i>

.....

A native of Carolina and Georgia, growing on dry and sandy hills. It has been long known in this country, but has always been scarce. It requires the greenhouse. The stalks die to the root every year, and are reproduced in the spring.

It is increased by seeds, which must be procured from its native country, as they do not ripen here, and it should be potted in sandy peat.



No. 1111.

CYCLOPIA GENISTOIDES.

Class.

Order.

DECANDRIA

MONOGYNIA.

.....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, introduced in 1774. This name, originally given by Ventenat, having been followed by Mr. Brown, and also by M. Decandolle, will probably become permanent, rather than *Ibbetsonia* of Dr. Sims. It is a shrubby plant of moderate size, and flowers freely in April and May: the blossoms are bright and showy, especially when the plant is vigorous. It thrives particularly if planted in the full ground of a conservatory, but may be kept in a pot in a common greenhouse very well.

It will strike by cuttings, and is occasionally obtained among collections of seeds from its native country: the soil most suitable for it is sandy loam, or loam and peat.

No. 1112.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA *rotundifolia*.

Class.

Order.

MONADELPHIA

POLYANDRIA.

We raised this plant from seed, some years since: it is a good flowering variety, and when blooming in perfection last April, possessed great beauty. The leaves are particularly round and of a fine deep green, easily distinguishable from each of the other kinds.

It requires similar treatment to the other Camellias, and is increased, like them, by grafting upon the single sort: it should be potted in loamy soil.



Senecio speciosus.

No. 1113.

SENECIO SPECIOSUS.

Class.	Order.
<i>SYNGENESIA</i>	<i>SUPERFLUA.</i>

This is supposed to be a native of China, and is said to have been introduced by Mr. Gilbert Slater, in 1789. We received plants of it from the Mauritius many years afterwards, but it is not improbable that it had been originally obtained there from China.

With us it is a hardy greenhouse plant, having a short herbaceous stem and coarse looking leaves: the flowers, which are beautiful, come out in the summer months. It is easily increased by cuttings, and thrives very well in light loam.



Boschnia rufa.

No. 1119.

BOSSLÆA RUFA.

Class.

Order.

DIADELPHIA

DECANDRIA

.....

This is a native of the south west coast of New Holland : it was introduced about 1803. It is a low bushy shrub with many rigid branches, which have scarcely any vestige of leaves : at first these branches are quite flat, but after two or three years they gradually become round.

It requires the greenhouse, and is difficult to increase, unless seeds can be procured, which we do not find to ripen here. The soil should be loam and peat.



Habenaria alba

No. 1121.

HABENARIA ALBIDA.

Class.

Order.

GYNANDRIA

MONANDRIA.

This pretty little plant is a native of Germany, Switzerland, Austria, and some parts of Britain, on dry grassy hills: we received ours from Switzerland.

It flowers in the beginning of summer, and may be cultivated tolerably well in a pot, with sandy peat and vegetable earth. It is quite hardy with respect to cold: like the others of this family, it rarely produces any increase.



Kennedia coccinea

No. 1126.

KENNEDIA COCCINEA.

Class.	Order.
<i>DIADELPHIA</i>	<i>DECANDRIA.</i>

.....

This is a native of the West Coast of New Holland, and was lately introduced by our valued friend, Robert Barclay, Esq. of Bury Hill, who kindly communicated it to us. It is a rich and splendid flowering species, requiring the warm greenhouse, and blooming in April and May.

It has not the appearance of a very durable plant, nor does it seem inclined to perfect its seeds here, but as it will strike by cuttings, there are hopes of its being continued. The soil should be sandy peat.

No. 1128.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA *papaveracea*.,

Class.

Order.

MONADELPHIA

POLYANDRIA.

.....

This variety was raised from a seed of the anemoniflora: the filaments seem to have lost their monadelphous character: they are divided to the base though crowded, and the whole flower has a novel and splendid appearance.

From what has lately been done it is evident that no limit exists to the variety which is obtainable of these beautiful plants, so that in lieu of a fear of never having enough of their kinds, there will soon be a difficulty in making a judicious selection from the overwhelming number.

Like the others it is increased by grafting upon the single stock, and must be kept in a common greenhouse or conservatory.



No. 1134.

CAMELLIA SASANQUA *pleno-carneo.* .

Class.

Order.

MONADELPHIA

POLYANDRIA.

.....

This was introduced about 1818 from China: it is a beautiful kind, flowering freely, and the blossoms are peculiarly delicate and pleasing. In growth it is more slender than the Camellias generally are, but requires the same treatment as the others, and like them may be increased by grafting upon the single stock: it should also be potted in rich loam, and preserved in the greenhouse.

